



Australian Bureau of Statistics

1329.0 - Australian Wine and Grape Industry, 2008 (Re-Issue)

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 29/01/2009 Reissue

Summary

Main Features

Note 29/01/2009: Previously omitted data has been added to this issue correcting an understatement of the figures in tables 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 and corrections were made to tables 5 and 6. Figures for other tables are not affected.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents a summary of statistics on grape and wine production and related activities collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and from other sources.

SOURCE MATERIAL

With the exception of the tables and graphs relating to world comparisons, all sources cited refer to ABS publications and/or ABS data available on request.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The continuing collection of varietal data is supported by Australia's grape-growers and winemakers and the Australian government through the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation.

ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Paul Sutcliffe on Adelaide (08) 8237 7302.

Summary of findings

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

There were 1.8 million tonnes of grapes crushed last year, an increase of 0.4 million tonnes (31.1%) on the previous year. This was achieved on an area of grape bearing vines that rose 1.4% to 166 thousand hectares this year from 164 thousand hectares last year. Yields rose 26.9% from 9.3 tonnes per hectare last year to 11.8 tonnes per hectare this year.

Beverage wine production also showed an increase, rising 28.5% to 1.3 billion litres. In contrast exports of Australian produced wine fell 9.2% to 715 million litres and domestic sales of Australian wine also dropped by 4.8% to 426 million litres. The result of these movements was an increase in inventory values of 5% from 1.8 billion litres last year to 1.9 billion litres this year. Imports of wine into Australia also rose this year by 55.6% to 53 million litres.

WINE AND GRAPE INDUSTRY - 2007-08

	Value	% change from 2006-07
Area of bearing vines (ha)	166 197	1.4
Total grape production (t)	1 956 794	27.9
Fresh grapes crushed (t)	1 831 523	31.1
Beverage wine production (million L)	1 257.4	28.5
Beverage wine inventories (million L)	1 872.4	5.0
Domestic sales of Australian wine (million L)	426.4	-4.8
Domestic sales value of Australian wine (\$m)	2 096.2	4.6
Exports of Australian wine (million L)	714.7	-9.2
Exports of Australian wine (\$m)	2 680.4	-6.9
Imports of wine (million L)	53.3	55.6
Imports of wine (\$m)	431.4	40.8

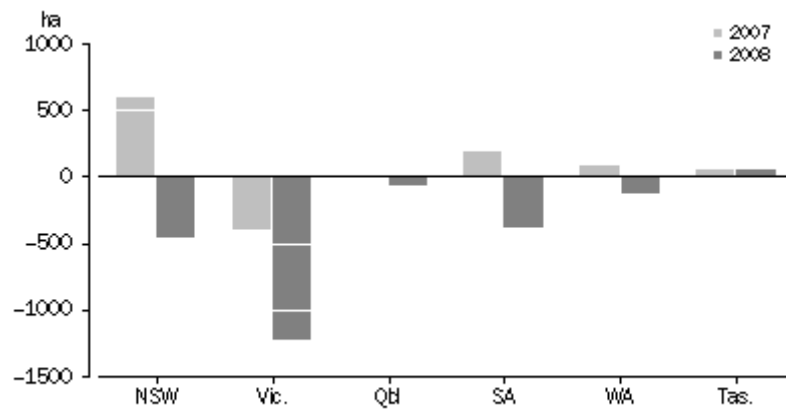
Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (cat. no. 8504.0), ABS data available on request, Wine Statistics Survey, Wine and Spirit Production Survey, Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy, Vineyards Survey.

AREA OF VINES

The area of vines being cultivated this season was 173 thousand hectares which was 0.6% lower than last year. The total area of grape bearing vines was 166 thousand hectares compared to 164 thousand hectares last year. The area of vines not bearing grapes was reduced by 34.1% to 6.5 thousand hectares this season.

The net decrease in area planted under vines this year (derived from existing vines, vines planted, and vines lost during the year) was two thousand hectares, a significant change from the 500 hectares that were added last year.

Vine Planting, Net change by state



Source: ABS data available on request, Vineyards Survey

VINEYARD IRRIGATION

There were seven thousand vineyards that irrigated this season, 88.3% of the eight thousand vineyards in Australia. The area of grapevines irrigated was 162 thousand hectares, with South Australia's seventy thousand hectares accounting for 43.2%. Along with New South Wales (41 thousand hectares) and Victoria (35 thousand hectares) the three main grape growing states have 90% of vineyards using irrigation. The average usage of water was 3.2 megalitres per hectare. South Australia's average was 2.7 megalitres per hectare, with New South Wales having an average of 3.8 megalitres per hectare and Victoria averaging the highest level at 4.1 megalitres per hectare.

The most common watering method continues to be drip or micro spray with 131 thousand hectares, or 81.0% of the total irrigated area watered using this method. In all States the predominant watering method is drip or micro spray. However, the proportion of area irrigated by spray excluding micro spray methods in Victoria (25.4%) and the use of watering by furrow or flood in New South Wales (16.8%) are still significant.

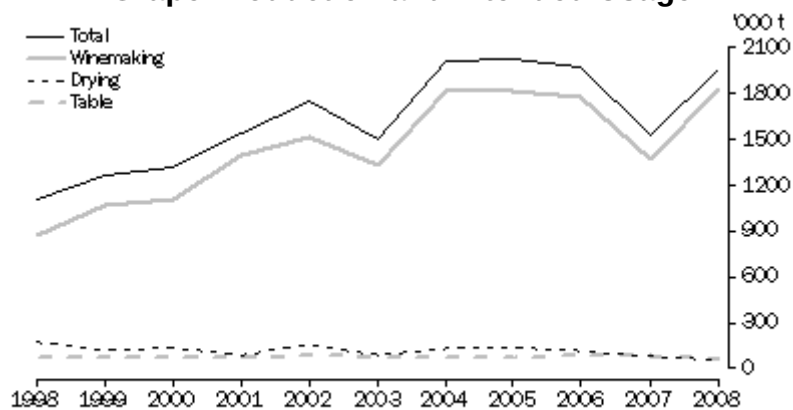
Surface water from either state owned or private irrigation schemes was the most common source of water used by vineyards in Australia. There were 367 thousand megalitres drawn from this source. New South Wales (123 thousand megalitres), Victoria (118 thousand megalitres) and South Australia (111 thousand megalitres) collectively have 96.1% of the water sourced from state owned or private irrigation schemes. Nationally, the next most important water source for vineyards was underground water supply (75 thousand megalitres), followed by other surface water (46 thousand megalitres).

GRAPE PRODUCTION

The weight of grapes harvested this season was two million tonnes which was a 27.9% increase on last season. The production of white grapes was 933 thousand tonnes, a 14.3% increase on the tonnage harvested last year, representing 47.7% of the total grapes harvested. Red grape production had a significant increase, up 43.4% to one million tonnes, accounting for 72.6% of the increase in this years production.

There were 1.8 million tonnes of grapes harvested for winemaking, an increase of 34.0% on the 1.4 million tonnes harvested last season. The production of grapes for drying decreased further from last year by 30.7% to 56 thousand tonnes. Production of table and other grapes harvested decreased 19.2% to 64 thousand tonnes.

Grape Production and Intended Usage



Source: ABS data available on request, Vineyards Survey.

WINEMAKING LOCATIONS AND GRAPES CRUSHED

For the 2008 vintage there were 384 winery locations around Australia each crushing 50 tonnes or more of grapes, owned by 342 winemaking businesses. This compares with the previous years vintage where 385 locations crushing 50 tonnes or more were owned by 344 winemaking businesses. There were 1.8 million tonnes of grapes crushed, an increase of 434 thousand tonnes (31.1%) from last year.

A third of all winemaking locations were in South Australia, accounting for 45.3% of the national wine grape crush. This is a rise from last year where South Australia had 43.3% of the total. New South Wales/Australian Capital Territory had 22.9% of the total number of locations and 34.4% of the total wine crush, followed by Victoria (22.7% of all locations and 16.3% of all grapes crushed) and Western Australia (18.2% of locations and 3.4% of the grape crush).

When looking at crush capacity the 342 winemaking businesses were diverse in size. There were 174 businesses that each crushed from 50 to 400 tonnes of grapes, producing a combined crush of 33 thousand tonnes (1.8% of the total crush).

The 168 winemaking businesses that each crushed more than 400 tonnes of grapes crushed 98.2% of the national total. There were 14 winemakers that crushed more than twenty thousand tonnes each, accounting for a total of 1.3 million tonnes of grapes or 70.5% of the total crush. These 14 businesses averaged 92 thousand tonnes each.

BEVERAGE WINE PRODUCTION

There were 1.3 billion litres of beverage wine produced by winemakers that crushed more than 50 tonnes of grapes. This beverage wine production figure was 0.3 billion litres (28.5%) more than the total for last year.

Red/rosé wine made up 675 million litres (53.7%) and white wine 567 million litres (45.1%) of the beverage wine produced this season.

BEVERAGE WINE PRODUCTION

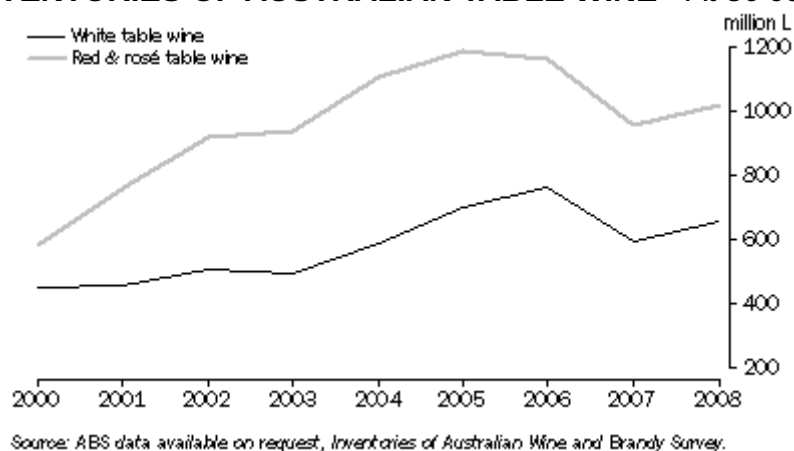


WINE INVENTORIES

Inventories of Australian beverage wine held by winemakers increased this year to 1.9 billion litres at 30 June 2008. This was a 5.0% increase on last years end of financial year figure. Table wine inventories rose 8.4% to 1.7 billion litres as at 30 June 2008.

White table wine accounted for 661 million litres or 35.3% of the stock of total beverage wine stored by winemakers this year. Red/rosé table wine stocks of one billion litres still represented 54.4% of the beverage wine stock held by winemakers.

INVENTORIES OF AUSTRALIAN TABLE WINE - At 30 June

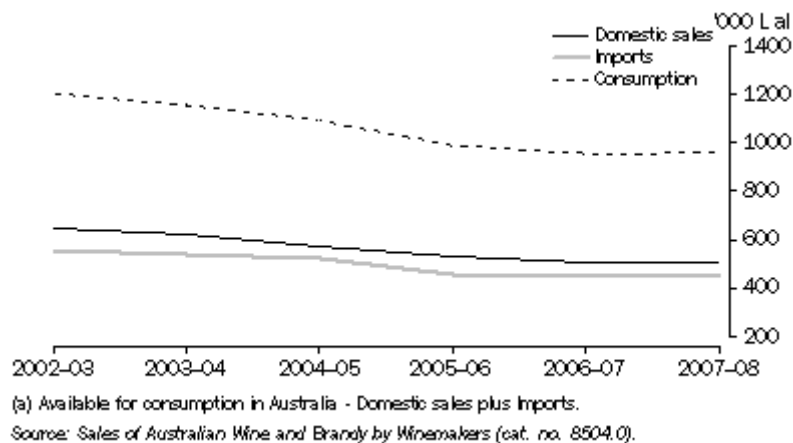


BRANDY

The domestic sales of Australian brandy of 508 thousand litres of alcohol were similar to last years sales. This follows the downward trend in domestic sales over the past six years, during which sales of Australian brandy have fallen 27.5% in total.

The volume of imported brandy cleared for home consumption steadied at 452 thousand litres of alcohol. Exports of Australian brandy fell to 4 thousand litres of alcohol.

DOMESTIC SALES, IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION (a) OF BRANDY

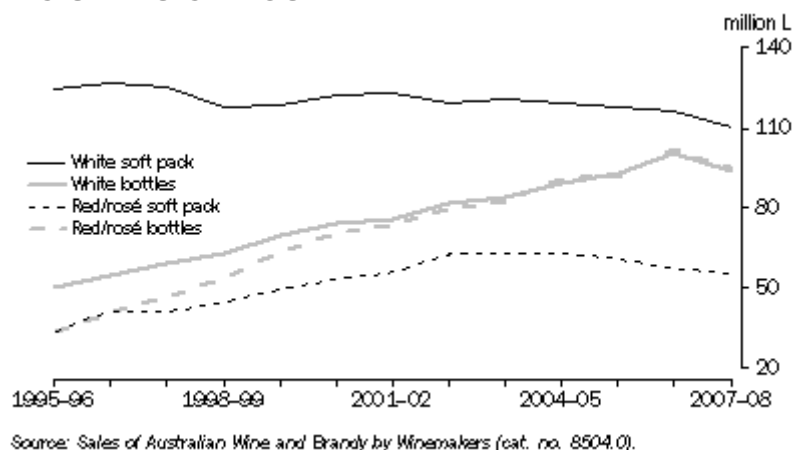


DOMESTIC WINE SALES

Domestic sales of Australian wine last year were 426 million litres, a decrease of 4.8% on the previous year's total of 448 million litres. In terms of volume, red table wine decreased 4.6% to 155 million litres, white table wine fell 5.5% to 206 million litres and fortified wines fell 1.1% to 17 million litres.

The fall in domestic sales was most evident in sales of wine in glass bottles less than two litres followed by sales of wine in soft packs. Sales of wine in glass bottles fell 6.8% to 188 million litres, while sales of wine in soft packs fell 4.5% to 166 million litres. This was consistent across both red/rosé wine and white wine for both of these container types. In contrast sales of wine in other containers rose significantly, accounting for seven million litres of total sales, up 45% from 5 million litres last year. Three quarters of this was represented by red/rosé wine sales.

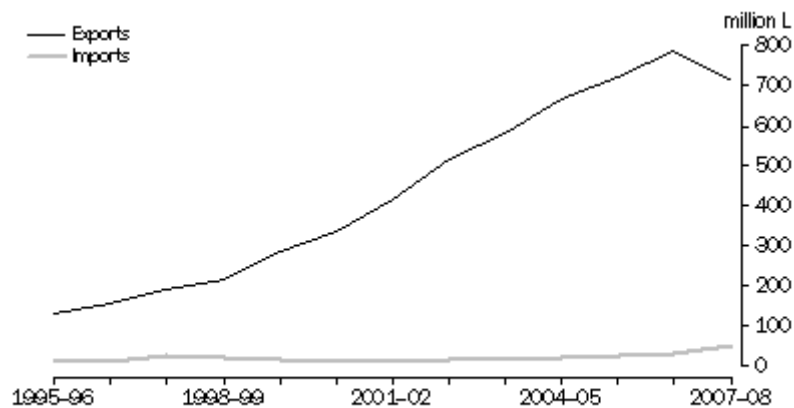
DOMESTIC SALES OF AUSTRALIAN RED AND WHITE TABLE WINE



WINE EXPORTS

Australian wine exports dropped last year with 715 million litres of wine exported to world markets, a fall of 9.2% on last year. The value of these exports fell by 198 million dollars or 6.9% to 2.7 billion dollars. However, the average price per litre rose 2.6% from \$3.66 last year to \$3.75 this year. For the 2007-08 period Australia imported 53 million litres of wine, significantly less than the volume exported.

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN WINE AND IMPORTS OF WINE



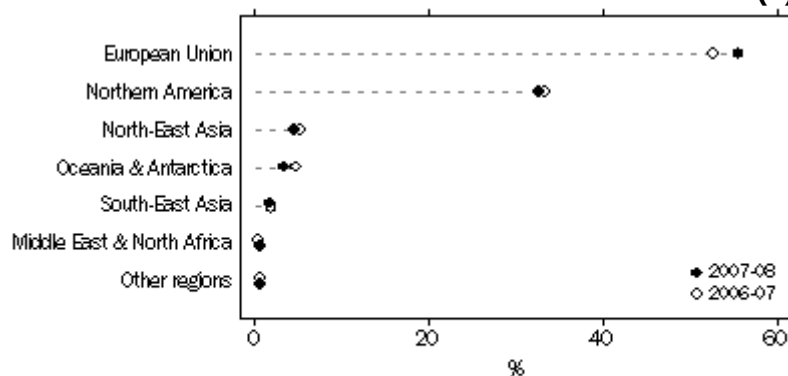
Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database.

DESTINATION OF AUSTRALIAN WINE EXPORTS

The European Union continued to be the major destination region for Australian wine exports last year. It accounted for 398 million litres (55.6% of total wine exports by volume), valued at 1.3 billion dollars (47.2% of total wine exports by value). Exports to Northern America accounted for 233 million litres (32.6%) and were valued at 997 million dollars (37.2%).

The United Kingdom was the major destination country for Australian wine, importing more 268 million litres (37.5%) of all Australian wine exported last year. The volume of wine exported to the United Kingdom was valued at 895 million dollars. The United States of America imported 185 million litres or 733 million dollars worth of Australian wine last year.

DESTINATION OF AUSTRALIAN WINE EXPORTS (a)



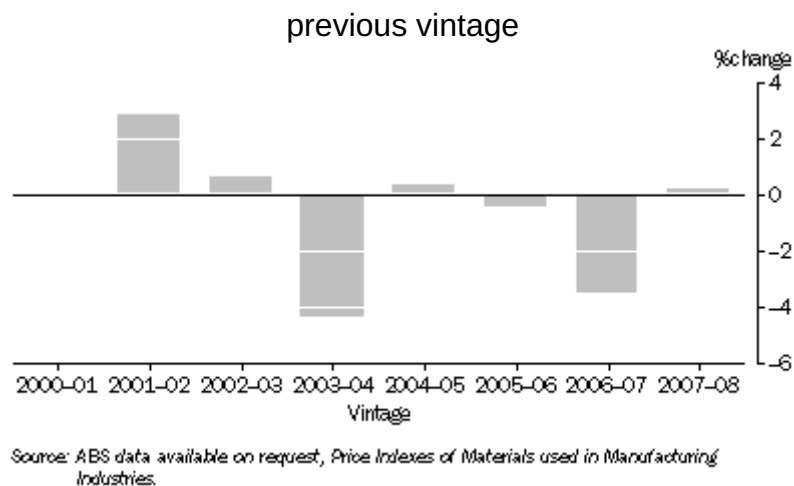
(a) Proportion of total wine exports, by volume.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database.

GRAPE AND WINE PRICES

The movement in price received for wine was 0.2%, rising into positive figures from last years value of minus 3.6%. The price of wine increased on average by 1.4% last year according to the consumer price index for wine, after decreasing by 0.6% last year. In comparison the annual All groups consumer price index was 3.4% this year, rising from 2.9% last year.

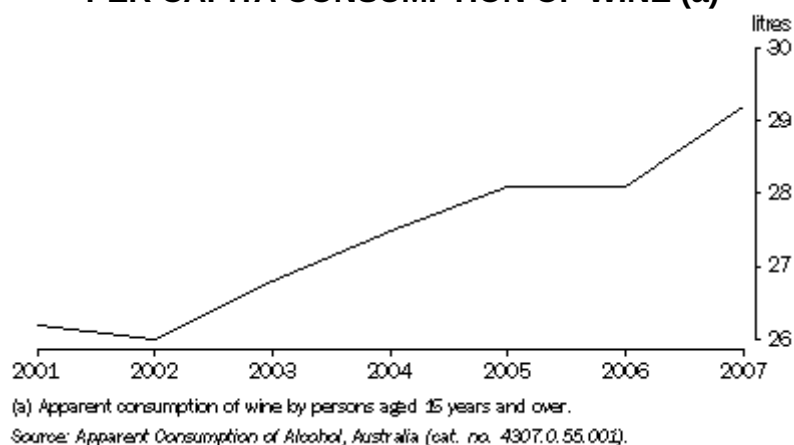
INDEX OF SALES PRICES RECEIVED BY WINE MANUFACTURERS, Change on



WINE CONSUMPTION

The apparent per capita consumption of wine by persons aged 15 years and over increased by 3.9% in 2007 to 29 litres per person per year from 28 litres per person per year in 2006. When converted to account for alcoholic content, the apparent per person consumption of wine alcohol remained at 3.1 litres per person per year for 2007.

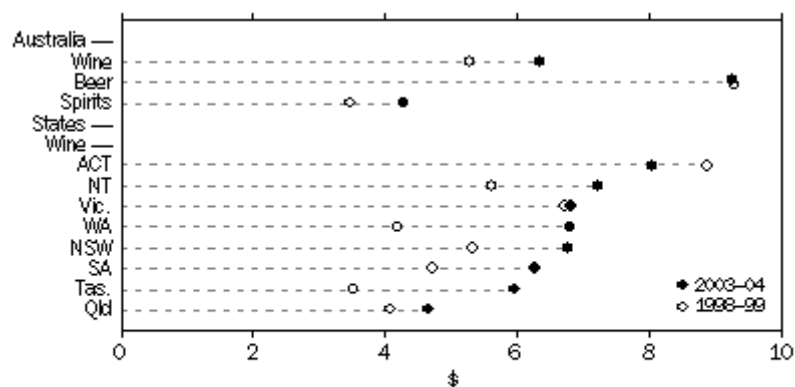
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF WINE (a)



HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

The most current details of household expenditure show that during 2003-04 Australian households spent an average of \$6.33 per week on wine. Households in the Australian Capital Territory spent the most with \$8.04 and those in Queensland the least with \$4.65. Australian Capital Territory households spent the highest proportion of their total weekly alcohol expenditure on wine (32.9%), while Northern Territory households spent the lowest (19.2%). Households in New South Wales (28.9%), Victoria (28.7%) and South Australia (27.8%) spent more than one quarter of their total weekly alcohol expenditure on wine.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, Alcoholic beverages

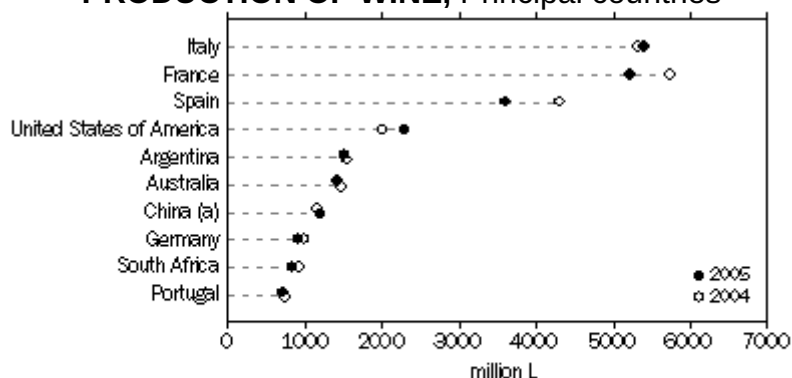


Source: Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items, 2003-04 (cat. no. 6535.0.55.001).

WORLD COMPARISONS

Of the countries for which 2005 data are available, Australia was the tenth largest producer of grapes. Australia produced 2.0 million tonnes compared to Italy (8.6 million tonnes), United States of America (7.1 million tonnes) and France (6.8 million tonnes). The area of vines planted in Australia (167 thousand hectares) was the thirteenth highest. Spain (1.2 million hectares), France (894 thousand hectares) and Italy (842 thousand hectares) had the greatest areas under vine. The Australian yield (12.1 tonnes per hectare) was higher than the world average yield of 8.5 tonnes per hectare.

PRODUCTION OF WINE, Principal countries

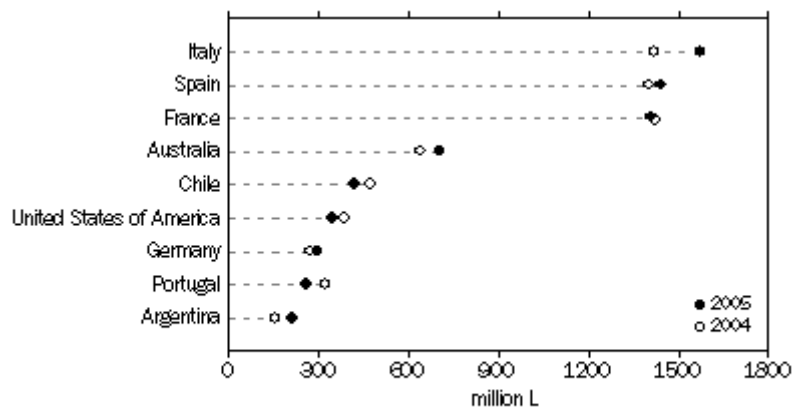


(a) Excludes SARs and Taiwan

Source: Office International de la Vigne et du Vin (O.I.V.) 2008.

Italy (5.4 billion litres), France (5.2 billion litres), and Spain (3.6 billion litres) were the largest producers of wine. In 2005 Australia produced 1.4 billion litres of wine and was ranked sixth in the world for wine production. This volume of wine meant that Australia was responsible for 5.1% of all the wine produced in the world. Italy (the world's largest wine producer) was responsible for 19.1% of the world's wine.

EXPORTS OF WINE, Principal countries



Source: Office International de la Vigne et du Vin (O.I.V.) 2008.

Australia, with 702 million litres of wine exported, was ranked the fourth largest exporter of wine. The top three countries exporting the largest volumes of wine in 2005 were Italy (1.6 billion litres), Spain (1.4 billion litres) and France (1.4 billion litres). The top three countries accounted for 55.5% of total world wine exports. Australia exported 49.1% of its wine production, which was the highest proportion when compared to the other leading wine producing countries.

Australia's per capita consumption of wine was 22 litres in 2005, well below the leading countries of France (55 litres) and Italy (47 litres).

About this Release

A statistical compendium of Australia's wine and grape industry containing information on: area of vines and production of grapes by region; wine production and grapes crushed by region; structure of the wine manufacturing industry; inventories of wine owned by winemakers at 30 June; brandy and grape spirit production; domestic wine sales; exports and imports of wine; price indexes of grapes and wine; consumption of wine; and world comparisons.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents final estimates from the ABS collections: Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy, 2007-08; Wine and Spirit Production, 2007-08; Wine Statistics, 2007-08 and Vineyards, 2008. Not all data from these collections are published here. Some further data are available for a charge, on application to the ABS.

2 This publication is a summary of statistics on grape and wine production and related activities collected by the ABS and from other sources. Some of the data used in this publication were obtained from various ABS collections for which publications with appropriate Explanatory Notes are already available. The bibliography contains a list of these publications. However, much of the data are only available in this publication and the following notes are provided to assist users.

3 The Viticulture tables replace the previous publication **Viticulture, Australia** (cat. no. 7310.0) and contain information on area of vines and production of red and white grapes for the 2008 season. The continuing collection of varietal data is supported by Australia's grape-growers and winemakers and the Australian government through the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation.

4 Differences exist between the grape production intended for winemaking reported by grape growers in the viticulture collection and the quantity of fresh grapes crushed by winemakers reported in the Wine and Spirit Production Collection. Differences in the collection methodologies, as outlined below, mean some difference should always be apparent between the series.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF VITICULTURE SURVEY

5 Viticultural statistics relate to the year in which the harvest occurred and are derived from information obtained in a collection of all known growers.

6 Prior to the 1999 collection, an exercise was undertaken to increase the number of known growers included in the collection. The improved coverage, of over 1,000 growers, means that the data presented for 1999 and later years are not directly comparable with data for previous years.

7 The scope of the 2008 collection is based on establishments undertaking vineyards activity.

8 Tasmanian data are collected in partnership with the **Department of Primary Industries and Water**. The scope of the collected data is the same as for other states.

9 Viticultural statistics are presented on an Australian Geographical Indications basis in this issue. The Geographical Indications are official descriptions of Australian wine zones, regions and sub-regions which are defined in the **Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation Act, 1980**. The zones and regions listed in the following table were provided to the ABS by the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation. The list includes those regions which had been determined at the time of the Vineyards 2008 Survey.

10 For more detail on Australian Geographical Indications including maps of the zones and regions contact the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation web site <<http://www.wineaustralia.com.au>>.

AUSTRALIAN GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

Zone - Region

NEW SOUTH WALES

Big Rivers - Murray Darling (NSW), Perricoota, Riverina, Swan Hill (NSW), Other
Central Ranges - Cowra, Mudgee, Orange, Other

Hunter Valley - Hunter, Other
Northern Rivers - Hastings River, Other
Northern Slopes - New England
South Coast - Shoalhaven Coast, Southern Highlands, Other
Southern New South Wales - Canberra District, Gundagai, Hilltops, Tumbarumba, Other
Western Plains

VICTORIA

Central Victoria - Bendigo, Goulburn Valley, Heathcote, Strathbogie Ranges, Upper Goulburn, Other
Gippsland
North East Victoria - Alpine Valleys, Beechworth, Glenrowan, Rutherglen, Other
North West Victoria - Murray Darling (Vic.), Swan Hill (Vic.), Other
Port Phillip - Geelong, Macedon Ranges, Mornington Peninsula, Sunbury, Yarra Valley, Other
Western Victoria - Grampians, Henty, Pyrenees, Other

QUEENSLAND

Queensland - Granite Belt, South Burnett, Other

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Barossa - Barossa Valley, Eden Valley, Other
Far North - Southern Flinders Ranges, Other
Fleurieu - Currency Creek, Kangaroo Island, Langhorne Creek, McLaren Vale, Southern Fleurieu, Other
Limestone Coast - Coonawarra, Mount Benson, Padthaway, Robe, Wrattenbully, Other
Lower Murray - Riverland, Other
Mount Lofty Ranges - Adelaide Hills, Adelaide Plains, Clare Valley, Other
The Peninsulas

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Central Western Australia
Eastern Plains, Inland and North of Western Australia
Greater Perth - Peel, Perth Hills, Swan Districts, Other
South West Australia - Blackwood Valley, Geographe, Great Southern, Manjimup, Margaret River, Pemberton, Other
West Australian South East Coastal

TASMANIA

Tasmania

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Northern Territory

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Australian Capital Territory

SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF WINE SURVEYS

11 Winemakers who crush more than 400 tonnes of grapes are included in the Wine and Spirit Production Survey. Wine production data are collected from these winemakers on a winery (location) basis to allow for state and regional data output. The grapes crushed by these wineries includes grapes owned by others and crushed on a commission or contract basis, often for wine producers who do not have their own crushing facilities. These wineries

account for approximately 98% of total crushings by all winemakers crushing 50 or more tonnes of fresh grapes. Limited information on the quantity of grapes crushed and domestic wine sales are also obtained from wineries crushing between 50 and 400 tonnes. These data are collected on a winery (location) basis in the Wine Statistics Survey. The main purpose for this supplementary collection is to establish the scope and coverage of both the main production collection and the monthly wine sales collection.

12 Winemakers who crush more than 400 tonnes of grapes and have domestic wine sales of 250,000 litres or more in either of the two previous years are included in the Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy Survey. These details on inventories of Australian beverage wine by wine type are collected at 30 June. For those winemakers that have sales less than 250,000 litres and have a grape crush of 400 tonnes or more, a freestanding set of inventory questions have been included in the Wine and Spirit Production Survey.

13 All inventories data are collected on an Australia-wide basis only and state figures are therefore not available. Inventories data collected from 1996 include all Australian-produced wines owned by these winemakers and held anywhere in Australia. In years previous to 1996, inventories included only those Australian-produced wines held by winemakers on any of their own premises, regardless of ownership. This change in the measurement of inventories means that data for 1996 and later are not directly comparable with earlier years.

14 The number of winemakers who fall within the scope of the wine inventories collection may vary from year to year as sales vary and individual wineries are included in, or excluded from, the wine sales collection. It is possible that inventories data may vary slightly each year as new wineries, with either large or small inventories, come into the scope of the collection. In particular, the published (i.e. closing) inventories figures for any one year may not equate with the opening inventories for the following year.

15 The wine content of products consisting of a mixture of wine and fruit juice, commonly known as 'coolers', is included in the appropriate wine category of the wine from which it is made, which is generally table wine.

PRICE INDEXES

16 The Sales by manufacturers index consists of three components: 'Domestic' represents the price manufacturers receive for wines manufactured for domestic consumption; 'Export' represents the price manufacturers receive for wines that are exported and are priced on a 'free on board' (f.o.b.) basis at the main Australian ports of export; and, 'Total wine' which represents the combined index of Domestic and Export. The valuation basis for these indexes is basic prices, defined as the amount received by the producer exclusive of any taxes on products and transport and trade margins. Refer **Producer Price Indexes, Australia** (cat. no. 6427.0), unpublished data and **International Trade Price Indexes, Australia** (cat. no. 6457.0), unpublished data.

17 The Consumer index for 'Wine' is the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for wine, while the 'All groups' index is the All groups CPI. Refer **Consumer Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6401.0).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

18 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be

available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the **Census and Statistics Act 1905**.

ABS PUBLICATIONS

19 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are available from the ABS web site <http://www.abs.gov.au>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead. The ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

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Apparent Consumption of Alcohol, Australia, cat. no. 4307.0.55.001.

Consumer Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6401.0.

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Producer Price Indexes, Australia, cat. no. 6427.0.

Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers, cat. no. 8504.0.

ABS SURVEYS AND DATABASES

Export Price Index.

Import Price Index.

International Trade database.

Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy, 30 June 2008.

Sales of Australian Wine by Winemakers.

Vineyards, 2008.

Wine and Spirit Production, 2007-08.

NON-ABS SOURCES

The State of Vitiviniculture in the World and the Statistical Information in 2005, Office International de la Vigne et du Vin, Paris.

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Beverage wine

Table, sparkling and fortified wine produced for direct consumption and not for distillation.

Brandy

The spirit obtained by the distillation of wine in such a manner as to ensure that the spirit possesses the taste, aroma and other characteristics generally attributed to brandy, in accordance with the requirements set out in the Schedule to this Standard.

De-alcoholised wine

Normally fermented wine in which the alcohol has been removed and which retains all other components.

Distillation wine

Wine used for the purpose of distillation into grape spirit.

Domestic sales

All sales of Australian produced wine by winemakers within the scope of the **Sales of Australian Wine by Winemakers** survey, whether they be wholesale or retail sales, or bulk sales to other wineries outside of the scope of the survey. Excluded are inter-winery sales, sales where the wine will be exported, sales to other winemakers with on-site crushing facilities, sales for ship and aircraft stores, sales of imported wine and the volume of imported wine blended with Australian wine sold domestically.

Exports

Exports of wine to overseas ports including sales made by exporters and wine producers.

Feints and low wine

Parts of the distillate which are not useable.

Fortified wine

Wine to which grape spirit has been added, thereby adding alcoholic strength and

precluding further fermentation. Fortified wine must contain at least 150 millilitres/litre and not more than 200 millilitres/litre of ethanol at 20° Centigrade.

Grafted/grafting

The connection of two pieces of living plant tissue, so that they unite and grow as one plant.

Grape spirit

Alcohol spirit of vinous origin used in fortification or as a base for grape flavoured spirits. The spirit is obtained from the distillation of wine, by-products of winemaking or the fermented liquor of a mash of dried grapes and contains methanol in a proportion not exceeding 3 grams per litre at 20° Centigrade of the ethanol content.

Imports cleared for home consumption

Imported goods brought into the country for consumption or further processing, but excluding goods imported with the reasonable expectation of re-export within a limited time.

Intended planting

The area of vines, reported on the ABS Vineyards collection form, grape growers intend to plant or graft after the current harvest, but before the next harvest.

Low alcohol wine

Wine in which the alcohol content has been deliberately reduced or wine which has been produced with a lower alcohol level using either dilution or partial fermentation.

Marc

The residue of grape skins and seeds after the juice has been extracted.

Table and other grapes

This category refers to grape production that is not used for either winemaking or drying.

Table wine

A product of the complete or partial fermentation of fresh grapes or products derived solely from grapes.

Sparkling wine

The product of complete or partial fermentation of wine with contained sugars that has become surcharged with carbon dioxide.

Unfermented grape juice

A sweet, clear, non-alcoholic liquid. Winemakers use the term to refer to must which has undergone clarification and stabilisation.

Unfortified wine

Table or sparkling wine which must contain at least 80 millilitres/litre of ethanol at 20°

Centigrade. Unfortified wines rely solely on fermentation for their alcoholic strength.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

\$b	billion (thousand million) dollars
\$m	million dollars
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Aust.	Australia
cat. no.	Catalogue number
ha	hectare
L	litre
L al	litres of alcohol
ML	megalitre
n.f.d.	not further defined
nec	not elsewhere classified
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
t	tonne
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

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REASON FOR REISSUE OF PUBLICATION

Previously omitted data has been added to this issue correcting an understatement of the figures in tables 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 and corrections were made to tables 5 and 6. Figures for other tables are not affected.